

NOTHING TO LOSE BUT MISERY!

W **EMANCIPATION** W  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

FREEDOM TO GAIN FROM SLAVERY!

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 2

One Dollar a Year

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## MASSACHUSETTS PROMISED TO FREE ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI. MAKE THEM DO SO.

### LIBERTY IS DEAD IN SAN DIEGO

AUTHORITIES OF SAN DIEGO COMMIT MURDER—BABY KILLED BY WATER FROM FIRE HOSE AND MEN DYING IN HILLS NEAR CITY.

San Diego, Cal., March 24, 1912.

To the "Worker":

In this letter I shall try to give an accurate account of some of the events here during the past week, but shall state nothing but facts that have come under my personal notice, or that have been verified by numerous witnesses.

Mrs. Holden was struck in the stomach by Policeman Kirkland and knocked insensible. Her husband went to police headquarters to get a warrant for Kirkland's arrest, when he was thrown into jail on a false charge of turning in false fire alarms, and is still held without bail, leaving Mrs. Holden without means of support.

Chief of Police Keno Wilson arrested a crippled man who was doing clerical work at the Helping Hand Home on a charge of being connected with the Free Speech League and threatened to jail him as a vagrant. The man told the chief that he was working every day and was not a vagrant whereupon the brave Keno said "I will get you out of that job and then you will be a vagrant," and he has carried out his threat.

Detective Sheppard arrested a ten-year old boy who was listening to a discussion of the trouble here, and held him in detention several hours.

Miss Juanita McKamey, a very intelligent girl of twenty years, was arrested at a street meeting outside the restricted district and sent to the detention home. Later the powers that be concluded that she was not being punished severely enough and they now have her confined in the city jail where Wilson and Sehon can superintend her punishment, although she has had no trial.

The baby that was washed out of the go-cart by the fire hose two weeks ago has since died, and the parents have been driven or coaxed away by the police and can not be found.

A man was arrested for speaking to Mrs. Emerson on the street, simply because she stands for free speech, although the man has taken no part in the trouble here.

Twenty-two men have been arrested, some of them two or three times, for selling "Solidarity," San Francisco "Bulletin," San Diego "Labor Leader," "Industrial Worker" and San Diego "Herald." When the men were arrested the officer asked what charge should be placed against them, and Chief Wilson said "I don't know yet; I will look it up."

The police will not make arrests of street speakers, but club them instead.

Sixteen men were arrested the 22nd and it is supposed that all were taken out in autos that night, though only four have so far returned, and four others been accounted for, leaving eight whose fate is yet unknown.

All the men taken out that we can get any report of were taken from the city jail by thugs who wore plain clothes, but were delivered up by the regular jail officials.

One man whose injuries were much less than others received, was struck with black-jacks or billies four times on the head and more times on the arms and should than he could keep count of.

The daily papers here openly boast that a vigilante committee has been organized to do this work.

All the daily papers here are under the thumbs of Spreckles and the Santa Fe Railroad, and there is no lie too slimy or suggestion too villainous for them to utter when speaking of working men who dare to stand for principle.

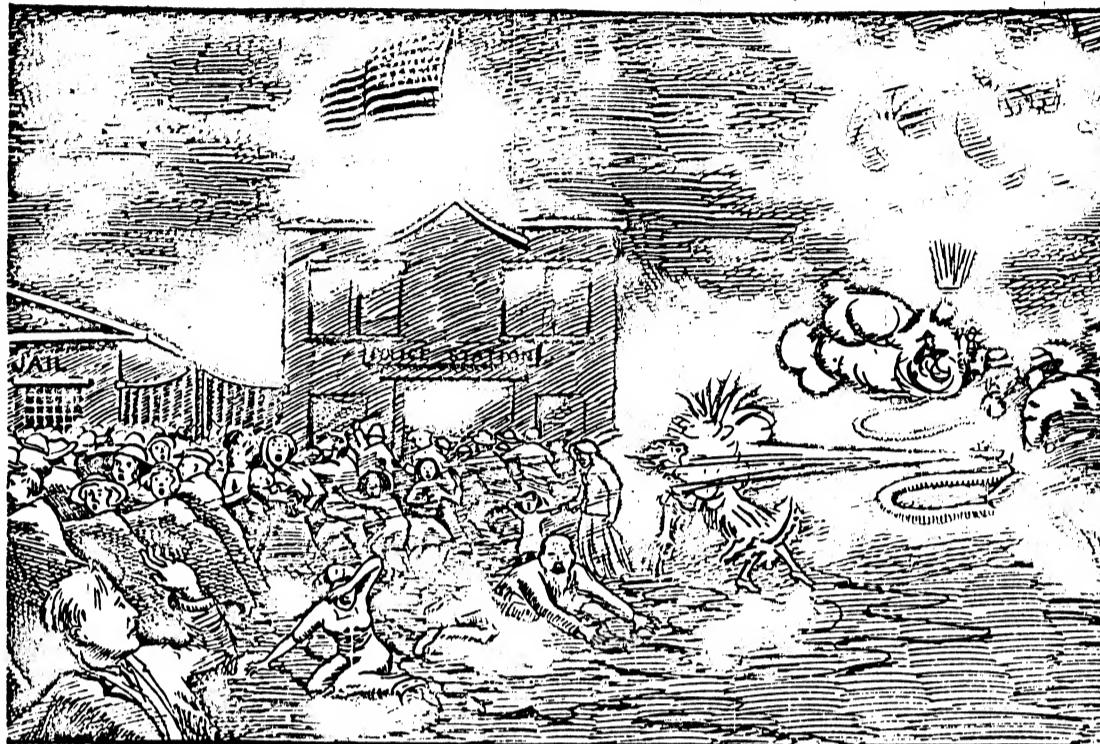
And just here the Free Speech League wants to know what YOU are going to do about it.

Conditions at this end of the line have eliminated the sentimentalists and sugar-coated revolutionists, and none but the real fighters are now engaged in the struggle, so that the league feels justified in demanding your unconditional support at once.

Say!—You fifty thousand idle men in San Francisco! Are you of any value to yourselves or any one else? If so let us have the proof of it. Let every idle man in San Francisco start at once for San Diego. And you fifty thousand idle men in Los Angeles, don't wait for some one else to lead you but come of your own accord.

Come to San Diego a hundred thousand strong and go before the city council with a petition in Mackinaw jackets and caulked boots. The dollars of Harrison Greed Otis is now their shrine, make them turn to you and worship labor, the true and only power. Don't let it be said that it would have been better for the world had you died that a pig might

(Continued on page four.)



## SHALL ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI GO FREE?

There is a question that is being put up to you right now and upon your answer depends much of the future of the labor movement in the east.

Shall Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti go free?

These two men are lying in a prison cell because they are loyal to their class... Will you be loyal to them?

Their efforts were largely instrumental in gaining for the 25,000 textile workers a better standard of living. Their efforts aided in the raising of wages from an average of \$6 per week up to a point where life could be sustained. Their efforts gave the revolutionary labor movement a boost such as years of plodding agitation could not have accomplished.

The time has come for you to return the favor.

Every rebel should put the case before all the workers. All labor papers should tell the story to the world. Every organization that dares to call itself a friend of the workers should hold meetings.

Let the protests roll into the Governor of Massachusetts.

Let the funds be sent to room 518, 160 N. Fifth Street, Chicago, to aid in the defense of these brave fighters.

Delay is dangerous. Immediate action is necessary. Do your part.

Here are the facts in the case:

On January 29 the Lawrence strike had developed to a point where the mill owners saw they had not the usual cringing officials of craft unionism to deal with. Under the guidance of Ettor, ably assisted by Giovannitti, the strike was proving successful: Something had to be done. On the evening of that day Anna Lo Pizzo was shot to death, presumably by a police officer. On the evening of the next day, the day on which the militia of Massachusetts murdered John Ramy, Ettor and Giovannitti were arrested charged with being accessories to the murder of the young woman. They were held without bail until February 9th, when an attempt was made to secure their release through a writ of habeas corpus. This was denied and the men remained in jail until the trial. The proceeding lasted nine days, no damaging testimony being produced, and the men then bound over to the grand jury for a hearing at the session early in April. The effect of the arrests was contrary to what the mill owners expected. Renewed interest was taken in the strike and Ettor's place was taken by Haywood, Trautmann and others who carried the strike to a successful conclusion. The arrests were made at the behest of the mill owners in a state where the legislators are bought and sold like herring. Nothing in the way of a fair hearing need be expected unless pressure is brought to bear upon the Massachusetts authorities. Let them know that the workers of America are behind Ettor and Giovannitti. Protest! Protest! Protest! And let it be clearly understood that the protest will be backed up with action if these men are not freed from the clutches of the bloody-handed mill owners.

## RAYMOND MOB RAIDS HALL AND DEPORTS STRIKERS

(By leased wire to The Worker.)

Seattle, Wash., April 1.

On Monday, March 25th, several hundred men struck in Raymond in sympathy with the Hoquiam and Aberdeen strikers, tying up half of the city mills and crippling the rest. By drawing upon counter-jumpers and business men two plants kept up appearances but no lumber was sawed.

On Wednesday the Law and Order

brigade took forcible possession of Finnish Hall, which was being used by the strikers as headquarters. All books, money and supplies confiscated, and hall nailed up with 40-penny spikes, and a sign posted: "Closed by order of the County." Just prior to the closing of the hall all the most active members of Raymond were arrested without warrant and held without food or water for 60 hours. Some have since been sent to the county jail without even the semblance of a trial. Sentences of four months were given others.

Some were released from jail and then loaded into box cars with about 400 other fellow workers who had struck, and deported from the lumber district. Colorado outdone. Women assaulted by special deputies and homes of strikers plundered. All this by a bunch of business men and officials who are known to have made a practice of seducing girls in their teens. Fuller accounts follow. Get busy at once. Hold meetings. Raise funds. Agitators get into the Swampy Western Empire District.—Press Committee, N. I. U. L. W.

## POLICE COMMIT MURDER IN SAN DIEGO

(By Special Wire to The Worker.)

San Diego, Cal., March 31.

Michael Hoy died in the Agnew hospital as the result of a kick in the stomach. A packed coroner's jury refused to allow attending physician and coroner's jury to testify. The police interfered with

a monster funeral parade on Saturday and arrested the standard bearer of the red flag which was carried. Five thousand unemployed leave Frisco. Free speech fight has cost city and county \$30,000 to date. Judge Sloan, presiding officer in superior court, admits there is no doubt of

the truth of the affidavits presented. Bitter prejudice exists among the grand jurors. Judge rules that finding of this jury is legal. Court admits this is not justice but law. Whole affair is a desperate attempt to have open shop before the Panama Fair here in 1915.—Committee.

## BIG I. W. W. STRIKE ON CANADIAN NORTHERN

(By Special Wire to The Worker.)

Lyttown, B. C., March 30.

Strike of 4200 workmen on the Canadian Northern from Hope to Kamloops. Demand better conditions, raised wages,

shorter hours. Have elected strike committee, commissary committee, strong police committee, and these are delegated to visit camps with credentials notifying others of the strike. Drunkenness is strictly prohibited. Order is being maintained.

Enthusiasm runs high. Matters under complete control. Commissary funds being liberally supplied at present by workers themselves. By order of strike com-

Telegraph, March 27.  
**STRIKE ON CANADIAN NORTHERN.**  
**WATCH ALL EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**  
**KEEP ALL WORKERS AWAY.** ADVERTISE THE STRIKE. GET BUSY. PASS THE WORD ALONG.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

Joking is blamed for causing a reduction in re-enlistments in the French army. As soon as a man re-enlists the jokers of the regiment hurl at him the question: "You have nothing to eat at home, eh?" The government threatens repression if the joke continues. That will but serve to add flavor to the jest.

## SOLIDARITY SHOWN IN MILL STRIKE

THE GREAT MILL STRIKE SPREADING. THE MILLS IN RAYMOND AND SOUTH BEND CLOSED DOWN IN SYM-PATHY WITH ABERDEEN AND HOQUIAM—BOATS TIED UP.

The strike situation in the Gray's Harbor district is all to the advantage of the workers. Practically every saw mill in Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Raymond and South Bend is closed down. The longshoremen of these four cities are out in sympathy with the mill workers and have tied up the shipping of lumber. Boats arriving in California harbor from the strike district here find that union men will not unload the lumber.

**STRIKE DEMONSTRATION.** was held by the workers of Hoquiam and Aberdeen in a park mid-way between the two cities. The strikers marched in fine order headed with bands from each town and met at the park. The parades were about half mile long each. Even the wives and children of the strikers turned out. It was then found that there was not seating capacity sufficient in the ball park to accommodate the mass of 8,000 strikers and sympathizers. Many stood near the large box from which the speakers addressed the huge audience. There were speakers in many different languages, in fact more speakers than time would permit to hear. Among those whom spoke were organizers and representatives of the I. W. W., A. F. of L. and Socialist organizations, which are jointly conducting this strike. The crowd was so enthusiastic with its applause that often the speaker lost much time waiting for the crowd to settle down. It was certainly an awe-inspiring spectacle to see the enthusiasm which this monster gathering showed when a declaration that the strikers would never surrender was made.

Following this meeting last Sunday the warred employers decided to change their tactics and try overawing the strikers by USING VIOLENCE AGAINST WORKERS.

The first week of the strike ending with the monster demonstration was so orderly that even the police commented upon it. On Monday morning slingers were stationed at the various mills and an attempt was made to bring scabs into the mills. Even school boys were brought to the mills to scab against the grown men. Some boys in knee breeches were given revolvers and told to shoot any one who tried to speak to them. At the Anderson & Middleton mill one of the owners, Anderson, led the charge of the municipal and private slingers against the inoffensive pickets. Mill owner Anderson, swinging a heavy club and brandishing a revolver, urged his thugs to shoot down the workers. They fired into the air and clubbed many. A few hard pressed retaliated and retreated as soon as they could get away. "Shoot the d—n sons of b—s" yelled Anderson as he flourished his gun.

At noon a large crowd collected at this same mill. Again the same violence was repeated. Anderson becoming enraged at his thugs not murdering any one, fired a shot and brought down a bystander. He had shot a workingman who had come after his pay and who was leaving the vicinity of violence. Shot from behind. He may recover.

**POLICE DISORDERLY.** The police at once began to assist the employers in their dirty work. Men were beaten and arrested on the streets. Any one who wore shabby clothes was unsafe in the city. Since the strikers had not been disorderly the hirlelions of the employers supplied this deficiency. In the evening men were knocked down in plain sight on the main streets of Aberdeen and one big burly chased an undersized man down the street flourishing a club and gun.

**MORE SLUGGERS CALLED.** It is understood that the mayor then called upon the city laborers to act as deputies, the Aberdeen Mfg. Co. began to turn out truck loads of heavy clubs. Some of the strikers learned this and marched to this factory and took possession of these weapons. Many of the laborers quit rather than be used as tools for such dirty work.

**MORE DIRTY WORK.** While during the first week there were no complaints against the strikers and only one arrest, the second week began with wholesale arrests. When brought up in police court most of the workers were fined. Evidently the object is to force the workers to pay in fines the wages of the slingers. However they refuse to furnish money thus and are determined to fill the jail rather than help the lumber barons support the slingers.

**POLICE BEAT PRISONERS IN JAIL.** Several of the workers awaiting trial have been kicked and beaten in the city jail. Joe (Continued on page four.)

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
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Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Man seeks for gold in mines that he may weave  
A lasting chain for his own slavery;  
In fear and restless care that he may live  
He toils for others who must ever be  
The joyless thralls of like captivity;  
He murders, for his chief's delight in ruin,  
He builds the altar that its idol's fee  
May be his very blood; he is pursuing—  
Oh, blind and willing wretch!—his own obscure undoing.  
—Shelley.

Keep your eye fixed on heaven that your pockets may be more easily picked here below.

Will some gentleman kindly inform us whether the class struggle is the result of direct or indirect action.

Were there no better argument the character of our opponents would furnish the best of reasons for accepting industrial unionism.

Once the workers are in possession of the industries they will tack a sign upon the bulletin board on which will be the eleventh commandment: "He who works not neither shall he be called when the dinner bell ringeth."

We have nothing in common with the employing class whether the employer be John D. Robafellow, or J. Pickpocket Morgan, who employ thousands, or the little cockroach merchant who puts sand in the sugar, water in the milk, works his wife to death and exploits but one wage slave.

## WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

Capitalists dislike strikes, for each strike teaches the workers new methods of class warfare, and breeds class consciousness among those who were not awake to their position in society. Strikes must therefore be discouraged at all costs, and the workers thrown into some line of action which will dissipate their energies and will lead nowhere. Following each strike we find the retainers of the capitalist system coming forth with figures to prove that the workers would be better off had they remained at work for they cannot hope to recoup the financial loss by working steadily at the increased wage for a long period of time.

Lawrence is no exception to this rule. We are regaled with accounts of the millions of dollars lost by the strikers. The amounts sound large, but did the strikers lose it?

Had the textile workers remained at their tasks they would have received a wage that meant nothing more than a mere existence. On the last day of the 10 weeks they would have been in the position of having to return to their work the next day in order to exist. They could not have saved upon the amount and their lives would have been shortened by the amount of toil done with insufficient food to sustain them.

The Lawrence strikers had a ten weeks rest. Their food during that time was as good, if not better, than when they were at work. Their children were well cared for and would have been still better treated had not these same sniveling hypocrites who now pretend to regret labor's loss, been instrumental in the brutal cudgeling of those who attempted to go to other cities. At the end of the strike the textile workers returned to the mills at an increase ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. This insured them a higher standard of living which could never have been attained by remaining at work. They have learned their power to some extent and they have certainly caused hope to spring anew in the breast of many a despondent rebel.

When the question of "who pays the bills" agitates members of the capitalist class we may be certain that there has been a hole plugged into that portion of wealth known as surplus value, representing unpaid labor.

The workers, having nothing to lose but their misery, always gain by striking. Capitalism is doomed once a large portion of the toilers recognize that fact.

## OUR LABOR PROBLEM.

The problem of labor is international and its final solution cannot be reached save by world-wide action. This action can take place only on the economic field where no artificial barriers prevent the coming together of men, women, and children of all nationalities. The power to produce wealth is one that belongs to wage workers, existing in their persons and their class, and cannot be stripped from them for any length of time as a class, without destroying society. The power to cease

wealth production and to thus force society to submit to the demands of the workers is, in the final analysis, the only real might possessed by the propertless workers.

Its international character does not prevent the labor movement from taking on different forms in each country, or in adopting such tactics as best fit the needs of labor in each portion of the globe. Finally, however, through intercommunication and the advance of machinery even the forms and tactics must become more universal, until we have practically ONE BIG UNION that encircles the globe.

Upon this continent in particular will be found greater difficulties confronting the revolutionists than in any other part of the world. Only by the indomitable spirit of the active minority, aided of course by the high development of machine production, has remarkable progress been made.

Here we have all the problems (with the exception of conscripted military service) with which the other countries have to deal, with the additional one of having to surmount language differences. In France a journal may be issued in French and practically every worker reached thereby. Similarly with the German movement and nearly every other country. But in America, due to immigration, we have to issue manifestos in at least 14 different languages to reach relatively the same number of persons. Our organizers must speak several languages or else there must be more organizers to the same population.

We have races mingling in the industries, each with a different standard of living for the first few years after their arrival. We have the highest paid aristocratic mechanics and the poorest paid slaves in the mills. Externally illiterate and exceptionally highly educated workers labor side by side in the industries with all the jealousies that this creates. Highly developed machinery gives us an extra large proportion of unskilled workers, and scientific management has reached a point not yet gained in other lands. We have to deal not only with country patriotism, but language, race, and custom patriotism as well. And we have the most strongly entrenched master class the world has ever known. Yet, withal, we do not lag behind any portion of the world in the revolutionary labor movement.

The revolutionary workers are sifting all ideas to cast aside the chaff from the wheat. We accept what benefits us from the socialist propaganda, we accept that portion of anarchist action that is of value, and we retain that which experience proves to be an aid in the class struggle.

The Industrial Workers of the World is based upon the very bed rock of the class struggle and its growth will come from a firm adherence to its present principles coupled with intense action to put those principles into effect.

Form, aim, and tactics are of importance yet are valueless without action. Consider, fellow workers, the problems confronting us and then ACT! ACT! ACT!

## RISE! WORKERS! RISE!

Stand up Mr. Workingman! It is high time that you took stock of yourself. What are you doing to justify your existence?

Patience has long since ceased to be a virtue and if you are not in open rebellion against the wrongs inflicted upon you and your class, then you are indeed a consummate fool, a cringing slave and a cowardly knave.

We need not tell you that you are robbed. You know it!

We need not tell you that you are starved. You know it!

We need not tell you that your food is adulterated, your clothing shoddy, your "home" a mockery, your wife a consumptive drudge, your daughter destined for a life of shame, and your children but spawn for the mill owners profit. You know these things!

No amount of sophistry can relieve you of hunger, nor can you ever be relieved from that constant haunting fear of hunger so long as you do not play your part as a man.

You must rise in your might! And you must do it now!

How many more children must be torn from their mother's breast, how many more boys must have their life's blood spilled by capitalistic Hessians, how many more girls must be forced to sell their sex for a crust, how many more men must wither, starve and die, before you are stirred to action?

Are you cowards? Or are you fools? Or are you both?

Have you forgotten the General Slocum disaster, the Iroquois fire, the Primero Mine explosion, the Drakesboro disaster, and the Triangle Shirt-waist factory? Have you forgiven the affairs at Connies Creek, at Croton Dam, at the Coeur d'Alene, at Cripple Creek?

Does no blood flow in your veins that you can so calmly proceed in your daily drudgery while Annie Lo Pezzi is foully murdered by a policeman, while Joe Ettor, an innocent man is accused of the crime and is thrown into the bastile, while unformed, despicable curs wearing the masters military livery stab young John Ramy in the back and allow his blood to stain the snow in the streets? Can children and women be brutally clubbed with no awakening on your part? Does the bravery of those who are fighting in San Diego for the right to bring better conditions through organization cause no echoing response? Does the murder of men in San Diego bring forth no faster heart beats from your pulse? Do you not desire to act?

If not, then you are no man! Your misery is not enough. It should be heaped mountain high and you should be doubly damned by your betrayed class and by your children whose future are blighted by your apathy.

Yet your privation is our privation, your misery forces itself upon us, and we are forced to continue our appeals to you in order to become free ourselves.

Organize! Organize! Organize! Join the ONE BIG UNION. For in the overthrowing of the wage system and the taking of all you produce lies that selfishness which is the highest altruism.

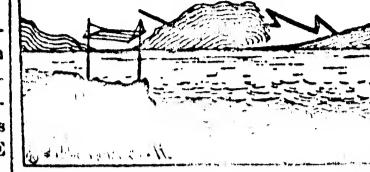
For yourself, for your class, for the unborn generation, yes, for the whole human race, no solution of the present damnable conditions can come unless you bring about a revolution.

Join the Industrial Workers of the World!

Join the only revolutionary body in the world that scorns to hide its motives. The one organization that says there is nothing in common between the employer and employee. The one organization which believes in taking and holding the means of production, peaceably if we can but forcibly if we must.

"The time is ripe, and rotten ripe for a change." Mr. Workingman are you doing your share? Are you prepared to play your part in the class war?

## TRANSLATED NEWS



### INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

The tenth congress of the German revolutionary trades unions will be held at Nagdeburg, commencing May 16.

Among the propositions to be discussed at the Easter Congress by the National Labor Secretariat of Holland, central organization of trades unions with revolutionary tendencies, will be the appointment of a third paid secretary, an increase in office space, both necessary because of accumulated syndicalist propaganda work; financial support of non-organized workers in strikes; syndicalist propaganda among young workers, and matters of similar importance.

A recent addition to the revolutionary press is "Solidaritet," organ of the libertarian syndicalist movement in Denmark. Its editor is Chr. Christensen, Slotsgade 37 Steen, Copenhagen.

There has just come from the press the first issue of the Encyclopedie du Mouvement Syndicaliste, a monthly review whose editors are Victor Griffuelhes and Leon Jouhaux, the former and the present secretary of the French Confederation of Labor. Its aim as expressed by the editor is "to be a work which is like a bazaar where everybody can find what he needs. To know all about his organization, a reader will look up the word of his trade and there he will find all about his federation. If he wants to know about the general syndical movement he will look up the word Confederation. Alphabetically he will find all about syndicalism, socialism, anarchism, co-operation, strike, general strike, direct action, first of May, eight hour day, English week, night work, piece work, etc." The Review is divided into two parts, the first containing the encyclopedia proper, and the second the national and international facts from month to month. Articles by E. Quillent, Emile Pouget and Griffuelhes appear in the first part and by Jouhaux and C. Cornelissen in the latter part. Address of the publication is Librairie Marcel Riviere and Co., 36 rue Jacob, Paris.

### England.

South Shields, Durham County, March 4, 1912.—Dear Comrades, I am among the miners of North England, and I send you some notes on the coal strike. Tom Mann, "For the first time in the history of labor struggles by the coal miners of Britain united action over the whole country is being taken. The total number connected with the industry is 1,050,000, and of these at the present hour a million have left work, the odd 50,000 is made up in part by officials, in part of horse men (stablemen) and in part of hauling and winding engine men. These latter have been working more than 8 hours for shift, some of them have been working twelve hours and they have given their notices, but they will not expire for another week.

The average wage of a coal hewer has been in most districts seven shillings and six pence per day, but in many districts there has been no recognized minimum, and as the miners are paid on a tonnage basis, some have received much less than the average rate, as low as three shillings and even less than that. The present demand is for a minimum for every man that works below ground, but the demand varies a little according to the districts.

The explanation lies here chiefly, that in some districts the men live in houses owned by the colliery company, who (sometimes) charge only a nominal rent, but such men usually receive about five shillings a week less than those who pay full rent.

The men are solid, 780,000 of them are organized and 600,000 of these are connected with the Miners' Federation. Among the miners' officials there are some who are purely bourgeois but in this instance they are united and are exhibiting real solidarity.

The government is engaged in negotiations with the mine owners and with the men, and Asquith, the prime minister, has strongly expressed himself in favor of the men's demands. At the time of writing seventy per cent of the owners are ready to concede the demands, the other thirty per cent are not. It must not be forgotten that it is the same government that in August last year took a determinedly hostile attitude towards the railway men, and it is the same prime minister that placed the military at the disposal of the railway companies, and there is no doubt whatever that the only reason the government have expressed themselves favorable to the miners case is because of the fine solidarity of the miners, who can do equally well without the government, indeed the government cannot really help the men, they can only express opinions, and there is real danger that by allowing the government to take part in negotiations, the government will trap the miners into some kind of compulsory arbitration scheme.

Fortunately the miners are strongly against any compulsory arbitration scheme, and will undoubtedly resent any attempt on the part of the government to enforce such a method, but that is what the scheming plutocrats are after, now they are seeing that the working class industrial organizations are growing powerful by exhibiting solidarity.

I do not think that the men will be back at work another ten days (now March 4); it will take several days to agree upon terms to be submitted to the men, and several more days for the men to vote upon the proposals, and still some more days to finalize matters. The men are determined not to have a settlement rushed upon them.

Should the capitalists show fight in a determined manner, then it may become necessary for the miners to obtain the help of other sections, particularly of the transport workers, and these are quite ready to help the miners, if need be by stopping work. At the present time the National Transport Workers' Federation has a membership of 250,000 and they are equal to stopping all traffic by sea, and the railway workers are now much better organized than they were last year, and these would be prepared to share in the fight, too, if necessary.

In England we are very glad that the French workers have decided to demand the 8 hour day this year. We, too, are preparing for the same and a very big movement is in preparation for this; it will probably include the Textile Operatives, the Engineers and Ship-builders, and the Iron Trades and Building Trades.

"Syndicalism" is growing rapidly in England, and we are keeping up the agitation with increased vigor.

The miners strike is a great educational opportunity for the advancement of Industrial Solidarity and Direct Action. May the international solidarity of the workers soon be realized.

### France.

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation has definitely ratified the decision of the congress of Angers, and ordered a general strike of 24 hours in all French mines on March 11. The aim of this demonstration, this first warning to the authorities, is to ask the eight hour day, a living minimum wage, besides a yearly pension of 730 francs (about \$150) for men of 50 years of age after 25 years of service, with half of the pension for the widow or children or orphans.

### Bakery Workers International.

The International Secretariat of the bakers and pastry cooks issues the following appeal: "To the executive committees of all bakers unions. In 1912 a great number of wage struggles are threatening in your profession, the most important being the wage conflict of the bakers at Copenhagen (Denmark), which will be determined in a few weeks. In Austria, Vienna, the tariff will terminate on April 6, and a hard fight is likely. Besides contracts expire in Sweden; in Germany in 1912 those in over 50 towns, so that conflicts are sure to arise there, too. In London the union is preparing for a hard fight. In North America our comrades are still struggling with the bread trust. A speedy agreement is necessary between the national secretaries before the strikes and lock-outs begin in order to provide information to the different countries and to prevent blacklegs from going to other countries. For the International Secretariat of the Bakers,

### ALLMANN.

### Switzerland.

The anxiously awaited quarterly congress of the Federation of the Labor Unions of Latin Switzerland took place on March 3. A period of trouble followed by a certain indifference had made the comrades a little doubtful about the success of the congress. But they were rejoiced to see the great number of delegates to the congress at Vevey; about 60 had come from the principal labor centers. The spirit was excellent. There was the firm decision to face the situation and to work with a new confidence.

The reports of the various labor unions did not contain much news, but they gave the impression that after a period of great activity a time of relaxing had set in. The Swiss comrades are at present in a period when popular enthusiasm is lacking, but this will be only passing as they preserved themselves their devotion to their ideals.

Many cases of persecution by centralist organizations against workers were brought up at Vevey. At Vevey three cabinet makers have been prosecuted till the canton tribunal for being in arrears with the payment of their contribution. At the Neuchatel the Labor Union (in the hands of politicians) is prosecuting the stone cutters union. At Biel a member for daring to criticize the tactics of the permanent officials of the union was fined by the same officials. At Vevey the labor secretary organizing the second cigarmakers union, has put in the statutes the principles of fines for arrear of contributions. This is like an epidemic. But a stand has been made against this tendency.

Concerning the "La Voix du Peuple" the usual complaint was made that the military comrades are not enough regularly and effectively helping in the propaganda. The proposition of Geneva, "The attitude of the working classes in time of war" could not be sufficiently discussed and was kept for next congress.

An excellent spirit reigned at the congress, and all returned with the clear impression that we have entered a new period of confidence and activity as it was five years ago at the beginning of the Federation.

### REVEIL.

**CITIZEN ARMY A FARCE.**  
Certain patriotic socialists, chief among whom is Mr. Berger, have been exploiting the style of the Swiss system. Fearing to take a bold anti-patriotic stand such as an acceptance of socialism forces upon a person, they dodge the issue in that manner.

Since the coal strike in England has been started whole companies of territories, whose ranks were composed of miners have had their arms recalled and stored away. The authorities are taking no chances. The strike was merrily on, and the miners, depending upon neither ballots or bullets, are making the whole world sit up and take notice. The workers have their only real power in industry—at the point of production.

## THE GRAY'S HARBOR STRIKE.

(By J. S. Biscay).

This struggle is no longer a Hoquiam strike, but a general tie-up of the Gray's Harbor lumber industry. Its catching and the longer it lasts the farther it spreads.

Since last Monday the ~~men~~ anread into Aberdeen and day after day the mills were pulled out of activity in threes and fours until practically every mill in this community is tied up. Of course there are a few mills which yet run the whistle, but we expect that as soon as we have the strike completely organized, the bosses won't even be able to run the whistle. At present writing the situation is as follows:

Eureka mill, Hoquiam, closed.  
North Western mill, Hoquiam, closed.  
Lytle's mills, Hoquiam, closed.  
Federal mills, Aberdeen, closed.  
Western mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Slade mill, Aberdeen, tight.  
American mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Michigan mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Aberdeen mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Wilson mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
West mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Union mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Donovan mill, Aberdeen, closed.  
Western Cooperage Co., Aberdeen, closed.  
Anderson & Middleton, Aberdeen, crippled (whistle operating).  
Cosmopolis mill, crippled.  
National box, Hoquiam, tight.

Longshoremen of both towns are out on strike in sympathy with the mill and lumber workers and boats are idle, whether loaded or empty. In some of the mills where the bosses held out bravely, even the whistle had to shut down after the fuel ran out. Of course, the mill owners are not admitting that they are closing down on account of any shortage of men—not at all. They are closing down because many needed and long forgotten repairs have to be made. Other mills shut down because there is no profit in running a mill anyway and still another closed down so the employees would be spared the embarrassment of working while the strike lasts. Finally to top it all off the mill owners in their meeting decided to keep the mills closed while the strike lasts. Who says that the world has no sense of humor? Any one else would be able to guess that the mills will stay closed until the strike is over, but the bosses seem to just have discovered that fact. It came too unexpected for the mill owners. Necessarily they are up in the air.

When the strike started in Hoquiam, one of the servile slimy editors of an Aberdeen rag, opined that it served Hoquiam right. "It should have helped to drive the I. W. W. out of town during the last free speech fight here."

Even while this rag was going to press the workers were deserting the mills in Aberdeen and in a few days the town was practically tight.

The strikers went from mill to mill in great bodies and pulled out their fellow workers despite all efforts of the bosses. In many instances as soon as the news arrived at the mill that the strike was on in Aberdeen, some of the men rushed into the engine room and pulled the whistle cord which was the signal to drop everything. The only violence that has occurred so far has come from the side of the bosses, as usual. At the Coates mill one of the slave drivers by the name of Lewis pulled a revolver on the swarm of strikers. The flunkey press has lauded Lewis to the sky as a hero who checked the I. W. W. As a matter of fact the flunkey was so scared that his knees shook and his hand trembled and shook violently that he could hardly hold to the gun. He then took both hands to steady the weapon and finding that insufficient, pressed the revolver against his body, but the body, too, shook so hard that heads of perspiration stood out on the would-be hero's face. The boys only joked with him while another detachment entered the mill from another source and blew the whistle. This is the mill which the Shingle Weavers had fought in the past. The employers have some scabs there yet. These stood behind the heroic gun man and proclaimed their satisfaction in the low wages and miserable conditions and begged the right to work. What can you expect of a scab anyway?

Several striking Greek fellow workers were arrested and at first fined \$5 in the Hoquiam dispensary. But public opinion was so strong that the judge was forced to grant an appeal and the jury acquitted them.

One of the foremen of a Hoquiam mill hit a striker with a brick. The justice (?) dispensary in the person of Callahan refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of this loyal slave driver. Upon hearing this the Hoquiam Trades Council has demanded the discharge of flunkey Callahan and if this is not done, the commissioners are to be recalled. The council as well as the Shingle Weavers are backing the strikers in every way. The socialists of both towns are co-operating in every way in this strike. Insomuch as there is a municipal election pending in Aberdeen, the Socialists will undoubtedly win their whole ticket hands down.

The mill owners are hiring slugs to guard the entry into the mills. Lytle has improved upon this method with an 8 foot fence with a barbed wire overhead, thus enclosing his slave dump and making a bull pen for scabs. If he thinks that a flimsy fence or wire will keep out men who should wish to take a peep into this establishment of squalid conditions, he is badly mistaken. Thus he has a right to the well earned name of "bull pen Lytle." At the notorious Cosmopolis slave pen, the bosses have stretched a rope fence and stationed 100 slugs on guard.

Incidentally the wages are raised 10 cents in order to keep a few at work so the whistle can be operated. This is the place to which the employment sharks up and down the coast have been sending men to work for \$26 a month and board. The belongings of the

unfortunate are taken away upon arrival and until their fares are earned they have no change of clothes or even blankets to sleep on. It has been the rule to keep three crews to operate this plant. One working, one leaving and another coming. There is some talk now of stretching live wires around this plant in order to electrocute any one who dares to approach. The bosses claim that this is a free country. Probably that is the reason they pretend to have even the liberty to electrocute unfortunate working men.

The strikers who were at first unorganized, are coming into the I. W. W. at the rate of from 125 to 150 daily, in Aberdeen alone. At Hoquiam these figures are being duplicated. Meetings are being held in both towns afternoon and evenings with standing room at a premium. There are four regular meetings and often as many as six daily. The greatest of enthusiasm prevails among the striking workers who have baffled every attempt of the mill owners to divide them. Some of the bosses have offered to pay the scale demanded if some of the foreign element can be excluded, but the workers WILL NOT BE DIVIDED. There will be no settlement until all are taken back with no discrimination. The workers are conscious of their power and will use it to gain better conditions for all.

Lytle at Hoquiam has sent his henchmen to the streets in an effort to get men to sign an agreement to return to work. The men are so incensed over this that they are signing a pledge to stick by one another until ALL gain what they are striving for.

One of our fellow workers was arrested on the street for refusing to scab. If the authorities expect to feed the strikers at the expense of the city, we will have no objection. There are so many that they will have to draw straws to see who is the lucky one.

Even the servile press admits that the strikers have been orderly. Too orderly, to suit the employers. This standing with folded arms while the plants are closed, is not to their liking.

As a last resort the mill owners have brought pressure to bear upon the dealers to refuse credit to those on strike. This is now being done. Nearly all of the workers are settled and with families. While all these dealers will be attended to in their order, yet at this time outside help is needed at once. Kitchens are being established in both towns to feed the strikers and to dispense food to the needy.

Since the slack winter, the majority are not in a position to live long on their own resources. In this struggle there are trade unionists, socialists, industrials and unorganized working hand in hand for a common interest. Even girls and children are striking. Help is necessary. We must win this struggle.

On March 10 Floyd Hyde of Seattle spoke in Victoria to raise funds for the Lawrence strike. The audience was but 400, yet \$84 was collected at the first trial. The audience was asked to make it an even \$100 and the speaker and chairman were showered with \$26 in silver and bills. Most emphatic was the class consciousness that was shown.

CONDITIONS IN PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

A. O. Morse, secretary of Prince Rupert Joint locals writes that things are approaching a crisis in that part of the country. The G. T. P. is shipping more men in than are needed in order to reduce wages, but so far have been unsuccessful. The construction camps are a reeking hell, pigsties for hospitals, butchers for doctors, and commissary stuff that is worse than rotten. Work is 10 hours and wages \$3 with company trying to cut it to \$2.75. Morse was slugged while sitting in the hotel office in Terrace, and his assailant was fined but \$10. Had it been the other way around the "justice" would have tacked on a long prison sentence. Local 326 has an organizer up the line and he is doing good work so far. Keep away from Prince Rupert or else go prepared to fight the boss to keep that \$3 and reduce the hours until strength is gained to take the whole works.

## RAYMOND LOCAL JOINS LUMBER STRIKE.

Raymond local No. 433, called a meeting upon learning of the Grays Harbor strike and by a unanimous rising vote declared a strike on in the vicinity of Raymond, Wash. Four hundred were present at the meeting, 150 of these being members. Three of the six saw mills in town were shut down and the balance badly crippled. Planing mills are trying to run short handed. More will be heard from Raymond before long. Everybody firm and strikers are enthusiastic.

N. ABRAHAMSON,  
Cor. Secretary.

Hudson and Holmes were met in Raymond by a body of 500 deputized business men of the town and were thrown bodily into jail without warrant. Every other active member known to the police are jailed. Credit is refused to strikers and the men in prison are refused food and even water. The hall, which belongs to the Finns, was raided by a gang of from 60 to 70 citizens and everything in sight was taken, books, supplies, stamps, etc. The front entrance was nailed up despite the fact that the hall is private property. All agitators should get into the Grays Harbor district at once to look after affairs. Don't take a brass band with you. Act at once.

JOIN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

On March 18 the Lawrence strike committee telephoned to General Headquarters, 160 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., for 10,000 additional due books with instructions to have all available organizers ready for work in the east. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bohn will strain their slight mentality trying to make their theories agree with the facts of recent development. For a dead organization we have a goodly number of members. Could it be possible that this is but a funeral procession? Just keep your eye on the corpse.

## IN THE CASE OF CLARENCE DARROW.

Clarence Darrow, attorney for the McNamaras, is on trial for attempted bribery. His erstwhile friends, the socialist political press, seem to have deserted him. This is due to the widespread belief that the whole McNamara case was a frame up, and the fact that one of the McNamaras is member of the Militia of Christ, and also the comparative lightness of one sentence and the report that a pardon for both is forthcoming adds to the belief. The case has not affected the labor movement adversely in any of its phases.

The accusation of a frame up, if correct, is enough to prove Darrow a traitor to those working class interests he is supposed to have represented, but the matter is merely conjecture. The so-called radical labor press mask their suppression of the matter behind the plea that bribery is a terrible crime. The truth is that the politicians did not receive the boost from the McNamara case that they had hoped for, and they fear to stand with Darrow because this is election year.

Darrow, the attorney, represents no votes. The McNamaras represented, in the minds of the politicians, the votes of the A. F. of L. Hence the difference in reporting the cases.

If Darrow adopted the capitalist method of obtaining "Justice," that of buying it, wherein he has offended against revolutionary ethics? He would have simply been caught playing capitalism's own game.

Bribery is a child of capitalism. Let them chastise their own offspring.

## STILL IN JAIL.

Our fellow workers, F. Palomarez, S. Lomas, and R. A. Dorame of the Mexican Branch of Phoenix local of the I. W. W., are still being held in El Paso, Texas. They are imprisoned for an alleged violation of the U. S. neutrality laws. They are innocent of this charge and stand in need of financial help in order to gain their freedom. A little amount from each local will gain this end. Money sent them in care of the county jail, El Paso, Texas, will reach them. Their trial is set for some time in April. Do what you can for these fellow workers.

## VICTORIA ON THE MOVE.

Victoria, B. C., has sent for a Construction Workers' charter and the new local is on the job. Locals 58 has over 300 dues paying members and others are coming in fast. The local has moved from 1230 Langley street to more commodious quarters at 1323 Oriental Alley, third floor. The place is better lighted and aired than the former quarters and is also nearer the slave market. Sam Higginson has been elected as secretary and job organizer.

On March 10 Floyd Hyde of Seattle spoke in Victoria to raise funds for the Lawrence strike. The audience was but 400, yet \$84 was collected at the first trial. The audience was asked to make it an even \$100 and the speaker and chairman were showered with \$26 in silver and bills. Most emphatic was the class consciousness that was shown.

## CHARLES BASSO KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Charles Basso, member of Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., was struck by a north-bound Great Northern passenger train at 8:30 p. m. on March 25, while walking the track one half mile south of Blaine, Wash. The body was cut in several pieces and mangled beyond recognition. An I. W. W. card and 45 cents was found in the clothing, and from the card identification was had. Whether the death was the result of deafness or a case of suicide is not known. The county coroner of Blaine has charge of the remains. Anyone having knowledge of Basso should send same to local 337, Bellingham, Wash.

## SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

(By Benj. F. B. Gathany).

"Solidarity"—must be our battle cry; In ONE BIG UNION—to fight, to live or die! From east, from west, from north, from south we come,

The Army of Production—fighting as a gigantic—ONE!

## WORKING THE BOYCOTT.

Strikers in Walla Walla, Wash., have brought their economic pressure to bear upon the storekeepers to such an extent that no scabs can purchase groceries in the town. Many barrooms will not sell them drinks and the O. W. W. and N. where the scabs are working has to open up their own eating houses as the regular boarding places refuse to give them food. Barbers will not shave a scab and the citizens of the town will not walk on the same side of the street as one of them. The scabs are not sticking closely to the jobs for these tactics seem to "get their goat."

Branch 3, of Local 327, has removed from Spences Bridge to Kamloops, B. C., where the address is 137 Main street. George Fenlon is the secretary.

## SPEED WRITES FROM ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen, Wash., March 23 1912.  
"Industrial Worker:"

Solidarity and Victory is the battle cry of the mill workers. Most mills completely closed. Rest badly crippled. Violent and lawless element here as usual, but police, thugs, Pinks and mill owners cannot saw lumber or load vessels. I. W. W. and I. L. A. are one in this struggle. The boys feel that they can and must win this struggle, despite the threats of mill owners and hired thugs, and their cunning, bribery and subtle arts.

This fight, my fellow workers, is not of the old order, for mere self, but is a fight for our class. Their success is your success as it will add strength to our loins and will mark another milestone in the march toward our freedom. For this reason we ask you, as you cannot be with us on the firing line, to do all possible to give your mite and get others to do the same. Deny yourselves a little pleasure as many of your brothers here have wives and children for whose needs we must look after. Be up and doing now and you will be proud of your acts. You will then know you helped to make possible victory for our fellow workers and so helped to break one more link in the chain that holds us in slavery. Send all money to F. H. Allison, 211 Occidental Ave., Seattle, Wash.

## GEORGE SPEED, G. E. B.

## SAN DIEGO OR BUST?

Seventy-five men left Kansas City, Mo., on March 19 on their way to fight for free speech in San Diego. The party had started from St. Louis and came by way of Jefferson City, Mo., where they stopped off to see the governor. They got an order on the penitentiary for their breakfast and after eating made their way to Kansas City. Additional recruits were gained and men will be collected at each city to aid in the fight. A second battalion of about 25 are reported to have left the following day, and these expect to catch up with the main body. The free speech army expects to reach Oakland about the last of the month, when they will join the other section coming from various points, at some place to be set later.

Those who have already left Oakland have not been in large bodies, some preferring to travel singly so as to reach San Diego quickly. About forty men are in the battalion that has been gathered since a little band left Oakland and these men left Tracy, Cal., on the 24th. They gained recruits at Stockton, but according to reports did not enter the city. The battle cry of "San Diego Busts or We Get Free Speech," has gone forth and a thousand determined men will show that city that the I. W. W. means business.

## THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

"Intimidation of Americans" is the cry upon which Wall street hopes to have its troops invade Mexico to protect property stolen from the peasantry of the south. Morgan whispers to Taft, "Tell them to charge," "Certainly Sir," whispers Taft, and in slightly louder tones says to Knox, "Tell 'em to charge, Philander." Knox repeats the order in thunderous tones, "Forward Charge" and the brave protectors of Wall Street investments march upon the peons of Mexico. This is the program.

The former upheaval found the authorities at Washington, D. C., giving secret aid to the Maderist forces. Bloody Diaz was overthrown to make room for Murderous Madero.

Hoping to gain for the downtrodden Mexican toilers the land which had been stolen from them, many brave I. W. W. members gave their services, and some their lives in the rebellion. Their efforts were not entirely in vain.

In the present revolution the peasants are up in arms and many of them realize that the seating of another figurehead, whether in a republic or otherwise, is no solution of the problem. They want the land and according to reports intend to take it.

Whether the Mexicans can skip a stage in social evolution—by mutation—is a matter of conjecture, but it is quite evident that Madero has been unable to ameliorate the condition of the peons at the base of society and the revolt is making things extremely interesting for that worthy personage and for the capitalists as well. It is to be hoped that the peons will gain their ends. They must eventually triumph, of that there is no doubt.

Gibson Gardner, writing in the Cleveland Press of March 21 says: "John Hays Hammond does not approve of this revolution. Neither do the Guggenheim brothers. Neither does Standard Oil or William Randolph Hearst, or the persons interested in the Baitch Mines."

The article further states that the threatened invasion by U. S. troops is not to intimidate Madero but to uphold him. Gardner concludes with the remark that "The invasion is in behalf of mortgages. The war it will precipitate will be a war for Wall Street."

The Mexican revolution, like the Lawrence strike, the British Coal strike, and the murderous actions at San Diego, is one of the signs of the times. The world is pregnant—a new social order is about to be born.

## ACT UPON THIS AT ONCE.

"Notice to locals and all revolutionary organizations: Dates are being arranged for trips west for fellow workers Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James P. Thompson, Wm. Trautmann and Jos. J. Ettor. All organizations desiring dates are requested to communicate with General Headquarters at once.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
Room 518, 160 N. Fifth Ave.,  
Chicago, Illinois."

Anyone possessing information regarding the whereabouts of W. F. Gurley, who was last heard of in Spokane about a year ago will please write to his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Smith, 533 Walnut Street, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

## IS YOUR LETTER HERE?

REMADE

Under this heading will be published once each month a list of letters remaining uncalled for at the different locals. Secretaries take notice. Do not send letters that are plainly of an advertising nature or which bear a return address. Cut out the list and paste on headquarters wall so that it will reach the eye of all members. Do not duplicate list each month but retain list and strike out old names as letters are called for:

Tacoma, Wash., local 380, 110 S. 14th st.—Chester Barr Robert Carnes, F. G. Figured, Archer Forester, Leonard Olson, Earl Osborne (2), Jas. Rohn, David Wilson (2). San Francisco Cal., local 173, 909 Howard street—G. L. Lotzkar, L. Lotzkar, Martin Peterson, Robert Popkin, John Smedley.

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J. F. Sowash, Hazel Dell, Pa. 1.00  
F. R. Fuhner, Muncey Vy., Pa. .50

## SEND FOR SOME OF THEM!

We have left on our hands nearly 1,000 copies of the anti-military edition. These will represent a total loss to the "Worker" unless they can be disposed of. In order to get them out so they may get in the good work we will price them at one cent each in bundles of 25 or more. Are there ten rebels who will dig up a dollar each to put these out among the workers?

There are many hundreds of older copies on hand as well. Some of these are quite recent

